

# CS 476 – Programming Language Design

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## Questions

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.

# Expressions: Big-Step Semantics

$$\frac{(i \text{ is a number literal})}{i \Downarrow i}$$

$$\frac{e_1 \Downarrow i_1 \quad e_2 \Downarrow i_2 \quad (i = i_1 + i_2)}{e_1 + e_2 \Downarrow i}$$

$$\frac{e_1 \Downarrow i_1 \quad e_2 \Downarrow i_2 \quad (b \text{ is true iff } i_1 \text{ is the same as } i_2)}{e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow b}$$

$$\frac{e \Downarrow b \quad (\text{if } b \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2) \Downarrow v}{\mathbf{if } e \mathbf{ then } e_1 \mathbf{ else } e_2 \Downarrow v}$$

# A More Direct Semantic Rule

$$\frac{e \Downarrow \text{true} \quad e_1 \Downarrow v_1}{\mathbf{if } e \mathbf{ then } e_1 \mathbf{ else } e_2 \Downarrow v_1}$$

$$\mathbf{if } \text{true} \mathbf{ then } e_1 \mathbf{ else } e_2 \Downarrow e_1$$

# A More Direct Semantic Rule

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$$\mathbf{if } \text{true} \mathbf{ then } e_1 \mathbf{ else } e_2 \rightarrow e_1$$

# Small-Step Operational Semantics

- Describe how expressions compute, step by step
- $e \rightarrow e'$  means “expression  $e$  steps to expression  $e'$ ”
- Each rule turns an expression into a simpler expression
- A program executes as a sequence of steps:

$$e \rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow e_k \rightarrow v$$

where  $e \rightarrow e_1, e_1 \rightarrow e_2, \dots, e_k \rightarrow v$  each come from rules

$$(1 + 2) + (3 + 4) \rightarrow 3 + (3 + 4) \rightarrow 3 + 7 \rightarrow 10$$

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where  $e \rightarrow e_1, e_1 \rightarrow e_2, \dots, e_k \rightarrow v$  each come from rules

- Two kinds of rules: *computation* and *structural*

# Expressions: Small-Step Semantics

- Values: int, bool
- Rule 0: Values are done executing!

$$\frac{e_1 \Downarrow i_1 \quad e_2 \Downarrow i_2 \quad (i = i_1 + i_2)}{e_1 + e_2 \Downarrow i}$$

- Structural rules: 
$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

- Computation rule:

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$



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$(3 + 4) + (5 + 6)$

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$$(3 + 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow 7 + (5 + 6)$$

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$$(3 + 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow 7 + (5 + 6) \rightarrow 7 + 11$$

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- Computation rule: 
$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

$$(3 + 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow 7 + (5 + 6) \rightarrow 7 + 11 \rightarrow 18$$

## Questions

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# Expressions: Small-Step Semantics

- Exercise: Write a structural rule for if-then-else.
- Structural rule(s):

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

- Computation rules:

$$\frac{}{\text{if true then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow e_1}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{if false then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow e_2}$$

# Expressions: Small-Step Semantics

- Structural rule(s):

$$\frac{e \rightarrow e'}{\text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2}$$

- Computation rules:

$$\frac{}{\text{if true then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow e_1}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{if false then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow e_2}$$



# Using the Small-Step Semantics

---

`if 1+2=3 then 2*2 else 7 →`

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{e \rightarrow e'}{\text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2}$$

---

$$\text{if } 1+2=3 \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7$$

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{e \rightarrow e'}{\text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2}$$

$$\frac{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'}{\text{if } 1+2=3 \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7}$$

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 = e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 = e_2}$$

$$\frac{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'}{\text{if } 1+2=3 \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } 2*2 \text{ else } 7}$$

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 = e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 = e_2}$$

$$\frac{1+2 \rightarrow e'_1}{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'_1=3}$$

---

if 1+2=3 then 2\*2 else 7  $\rightarrow$  if  $e'$  then 2\*2 else 7

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 = e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 = e_2}$$

$$\frac{1+2 \rightarrow e'_1}{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'_1=3}$$

---

if 1+2=3 then 2\*2 else 7  $\rightarrow$  if  $e'_1=3$  then 2\*2 else 7

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{1+2 \rightarrow e'_1}{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'_1=3}$$

---

if 1+2=3 then 2\*2 else 7  $\rightarrow$  if  $e'_1=3$  then 2\*2 else 7

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{\overline{1+2 \rightarrow 3}}{1+2=3 \rightarrow e'_1=3}$$

---

if 1+2=3 then 2\*2 else 7  $\rightarrow$  if  $e'_1=3$  then 2\*2 else 7



# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{\overline{1+2 \rightarrow 3}}{1+2=3 \rightarrow 3=3}$$

---

if 1+2=3 then 2\*2 else 7  $\rightarrow$  if 3=3 then 2\*2 else 7

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{\overline{1+2 \rightarrow 3}}{1+2=3 \rightarrow 3=3}$$

---

`if 1+2=3 then 2*2 else 7`  $\rightarrow$  `if 3=3 then 2*2 else 7`

---

`if 3=3 then 2*2 else 7`  $\rightarrow$  ...

- Exercise: What is the next step for the expression?

# Using the Small-Step Semantics

$$\frac{\overline{1+2 \rightarrow 3}}{1+2=3 \rightarrow 3=3}$$

---

`if 1+2=3 then 2*2 else 7`  $\rightarrow$  `if 3=3 then 2*2 else 7`

---

`if 3=3 then 2*2 else 7`  $\rightarrow$  `if true then 2*2 else 7`

- Exercise: What is the next step for the expression?

## Questions

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# Small-Step vs. Big-Step

## Small-Step

- Shows intermediate states
- Allows control of evaluation order
- Closer to underlying implementation
- Can count the number of steps
- Translates directly to debugger

## Big-Step

- Doesn't need structural rules
- Clearer statement of the right results
- Sometimes internal steps don't matter
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# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) =

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```
let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (* e → e' *)
```

```
  match e with
```

```
  | Num i ->
```

```
  | Add (e1, e2) ->
```

```
  | ...
```

Rule 0: Values are done executing!

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e → e' \*)

match e with

| Num i -> None

| Add (e1, e2) ->

| ...

Rule 0: Values are done executing!

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e → e' \*)

match e with

| Add (e1, e2) -> (match e1, e2 with

| Num v1, Num v2 -> Some (Num (v1 + v2))

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e  $\rightarrow$  e' \*)

match e with

| Add (e1, e2) -> (match e1, e2 with

| Num v1, Num v2 -> Some (Num (v1 + v2))

| Num v1, \_ -> (match step e2 with

| Some e2' -> Some (Add (Num v1, e2'))

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e → e' \*)

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| Add (e1, e2) -> (match e1, e2 with

| Num v1, Num v2 -> Some (Num (v1 + v2))

| Num v1, \_ -> (match step e2 with

| Some e2' -> Some (Add (Num v1, e2'))

| None -> None)

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e → e' \*)

match e with

| Add (e1, e2) -> (match e1, e2 with

| Num v1, Num v2 -> Some (Num (v1 + v2))

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| None -> None)

| \_, \_ -> (match step e1 with

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (\* e → e' \*)

match e with

| Add (e1, e2) -> (match e1, e2 with

| Num v1, Num v2 -> Some (Num (v1 + v2))

| Num v1, \_ -> (match step e2 with

| Some e2' -> Some (Add (Num v1, e2'))

| None -> None)

| \_, \_ -> (match step e1 with

| Some e1' -> Some (Add (e1', e2))

| None -> None)

$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e'_1 + e_2}$$

$$\frac{e_2 \rightarrow e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \rightarrow e_1 + e'_2}$$

$$\frac{(v_1 + v_2 = v)}{v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow v}$$

# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

```
let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (* e → e' *) ...
```

```
let rec debug (e : exp) : exp = (* e → ... → e' *)
```

```
  match step e with
```

```
  | Some e' -> debug e'
```

```
  | None -> e
```

```
eval (If (Bool true, Add (Num 3, Bool false), Num 5))
```

```
(* returns None *)
```



# Small-Step Interpreter/Debugger

```
let rec step (e : exp) : exp option = (* e → e' *) ...
```

```
let rec debug (e : exp) : exp = (* e → ... → e' *)
```

```
  match step e with
```

```
  | Some e' -> debug e'
```

```
  | None -> e
```

```
debug (If (Bool true, Add (Num 3, Bool false), Num 5))
```

```
(* returns Add (Num 3, Bool false) *)
```

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